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Are you going away for the summer? Il so, you will want to keep in touch with home. The simplest and best way to do this while absent is to have The Journal to follow you by mail. Leave your order for the paper before starting. The address will be changed as often as desired.

If Minister Wu Tingfang meant all he said concerning his regret at leaving the States, he must regard the change eral months longer in the light of a re-

When Abram S. Hewitt was mayor of New York he declined to display from the city hall the flag of any nationality which was having a parade; it was therefore fitting that national, state and municipal

The weather man in Lincoln, Neb., has discovered from the records of the bureau that the corn crop is large or small exactly in proportion to the scarcity or plentifulness of rain during the month of July. The precipitation for July being 3.82 what an enormous crop of corn those localities must have that had from eleven to thirteen inches of rain the past

The census bulletin on the manufacture of liquors does not touch consumption, so not much can be learned accurately of the use and the cost to the consumer when It is stated that in 1900 \$340,520,000 worth was manufactured. It appears, however, that the production was equal to about \$4.50 to each showing the condition of wage earners interest of health, advising long and reguinhabitant in 1900. That is a large amount, much larger when the consumer pays for it, even if a large volume of spirits is used in the mechanical arts.

In the struggle between armor for ships and the gun to pierce it the latter seems to is the secret of the ordnance bureau. When a projectile weighing a thousand pound bore the best made and heaviest practicable ship armor and to detonate only when the penetration is complete, the armor makers this fuse is what it is claimed no armor can resist it, and goes a long ways toward making war impossible-the real end of al inventions in guns.

The average South Carolinian is inclined to criticise Lieutenant Governor Tillman, who desires to be Governor, because he did not knock down the editor who told him before an audience that he was a liar. This criticism Colonel Tillman meets by saying that he is "an officer of the law and a tures." The explanation, inasmuch as he | was \$13.75, while the average weekly comcalls his accuser a "vulture," may be sat- | pensation of the thirty-eight heads of famisfactory, but his uncle, the senator, has | ilies working by the piece was \$11.13. The a man who gives the lie.

One of the objections to the proposed franchise to the Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company is its length. Thirty years is a long time, and many changes may take place in that time, but the value of a property as an investment is its permanency, so that no company could afford to make the expenditure that company proposes if at the end of ten years its lease would enable another company to enter into its investments and profits. Much of the argument in favor of short leases or franchises comes from a class of critics who would not invest in any useful enterprise if they had the money to do it. The short lease theory is based upon the assumption, so far as traction railways are concerned. that a costless perpetual motion motive power is near at hand.

Did General Kitchener really know what he told his English hearers the other day that they had nothing less than the makings of a new America in the southern hemisphere? Now, as every one knows, Africa will now be open to the overflow of British population just as America was | when the incomes make it possible. It ap- | yet discovered the charms of golf; a glove case the colonists reheiled and established than the wages of the head, the figures men; innumerable citizens, none of whom the "states," whose progress and prosperity | showing that the heads of the 152 families |

as future possibilities are concerned. For in this case Boers were conquered; next to be reckoned with, which is quite another proposition.

## INCAPABLE OF GOVERNMENT.

holding that annexation would be an out- are under \$450; 17.54 per cent. of incomes be-Schurz and several other then Republicans who always held themselves wiser if not better than General Grant defeated his come of less than \$450 show a larger surtreaty. In the light of twenty-five years later General Grant was the actual states-

tion, but the Central Americans have not the knack of holding fair elections any more than have the Democratic managers of South Carolina and Louisiana. Consequently, they go to war to change rulers. Just now it looks as if, by the election of war, Castro would be beaten. This turmoil which has been going on for months is destructive to industry and business, and renders the elevation of the people impossible. Rich in natural resources, the Central American countries could support large present time being disposed to hold up the construction of the Panama canal.

Entirely incapable of maintaining stable popular government themselves, the peoples of these so-called republics would be much better off if the United States should assume so much of a protectorate over them as to prevent the frequent revolutions. flags should be displayed on his eightieth | Such a policy would not probably be advantageous to the United States, as would add something to our burdens, but such an exercise of authority would be most beneficial to the Central American peoples. If it should be proposed what a wail the anti-imperialists would set up because the peoples of republics had been denied self-government!

# WAGES AND EXPENDITURE IN

MASSACHUSETTS. Whatever advances the standard of livthing else that lifts manual labor to should have an interest for all from an In this connection that portion of the report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau valuable information on this subject. The bureau recently collected a series of budgets of family income and expenses, coved, the number of occupants and rooms is given with comments as to the character of the tenement and the furnishing. The condition of 126 of these homes is reported as good, the rooms being in good repair and the furnishings comfortable, while "fair" is the comment regarding nineteen, only seven are rated as poor and but one as bad. It is significant that against the homes which are rated poor is the com-

ment, "Head of the family intemperate." The next feature of the investigation is street brawl would have been most unbe- the incomes of the 152 families. It was coming. My hands were tied. Prometheus, | found that the average weekly wage of the when bound, had his vitals eaten by vul- | 114 heads of families working by the week different views regarding the treatment of | total average yearly earnings of each of the 152 heads of families was \$594. In this con- this magazine writer advocates pedestriannection the wages of the Massachusetts ism so earnestly he is therefore himself a workingman is compared with the same statistics of the income of the English fam- what he says. He may be an altruist, ilies show that the weekly compensation anxious and willing to urge a good thing ranges from \$4.50 to \$7,50. Comparing the upon others which he is willing to deny the average wages of the heads of the 152 | placable animosity toward trolleys and aupears that ninety-six of the 152 families his way. lived for less than their incomes, fortyseven spent more than their earnings, and | well known, seldom walk any distance outnine came out even. It would appear on | side of their own premises. When no horses the surface that the forty-seven families are available they stay at home. They do expending more than they earn in a year not need exercise, and doubtless they are would soon lapse into pauperism, but the | wise to save themselves needless exertion. investigation is so exhaustive that it is But why this reluctance of city residents to a significant remark he was making when ascertained that those expending more use their own feet upon the excellent pavethan they earned during the year were unfortunate in having illness or death in | themselves? Who knows? There is such a their families. It is interesting to note that those families having an income less than when an Englishman speaks of "America" | \$400 a year had a considerable surplus, and | believe that we are an athletic people; he means the United States, not Canada, further, that expenditure has kept pace and not the continent as a whole. South | with the income, which indicates that the | men will look at a game of baseball to one | they please and forbidding saloon keepers

in mind when he made his speech? Prob- er sources-a total of \$120,190.23, or an aver- note, crowd upon the trolley cars, and, that they are therefore "entitled to the ably not. Nevertheless, it was suggestive. age income of \$700 per family. In addition packed in sardine layers, look pityingly pursuit of happiness and the same rational And the fact that a rebellion has just been to the direct income above stated there was as they pass on the man who plods along enjoyment as their brothers." The local quelled down in Africa cuts no figure so far an indirect income of \$13,242 derived from upon his own two feet. If asked why they court sustained his argument, but the State

Sumner led the fight against ratification, earnings of families whose annual incomes | -for other people. rage upon the "black republic." Carl tween \$450 and \$600, and 17.27 per cent. of incomes between \$600 and \$750. It is a sigplus of earnings than those having more money. This is due to the fact that families having the larger incomes spend more for It would be remarkable if all the coun- articles that are not strictly necessary, and, tries in Central America should be in a having had a taste of such luxury, so to state of peace at one time. They are al- speak, they will have more. To illustrate: of reading aloud the dark metrical compo- theory carried to its logical conclusion ways in a state of insurrection or revolt. The expenditure per family having less The descendants of the Latins, they not than \$450 for education, church, societies only seem not to have the faculty of self- and newspapers is \$6.16, and for "comfort, government, but the longer they try it the | mental and bodily recreation, etc.," \$1.50, less fitted the peoples of Central America | while the average expenditures of families are for stable popular rule. At the present having an income between \$450 and \$600 is the publishers call it simplicity-that its conviction which would enable them to time Colombia is in a state of turmoil. The \$27.44 for the first and \$20.91 for the last | meaning is obvious to the dullest reader, | make the fight openly. Such a situation is causes are so trivial that few outsiders class of these expenditures. The annual ex- even if the poetry supposed to be concealed not impossible, for the ways of politics are take the trouble to ascertain them. All penditure of families whose incomes are bethat is known is that a junta, from the safe | tween \$750 and \$1,200 for comfort, mental | not invariably demanded. Another theory distance of New York, formulates demands | and bodily recreation is \$58.18. Only thirand finds men who will attempt to enforce | teen of the 152 families did not expend some them. Venezuela is having a larger dis- money for newspapers, ranging from an itations, cannot be familiar with all th turbance than usual. Castro, the last man annual average of \$1.56 by those whose in- verse that was ever written, they choose who elected himself by successful revolu- comes are less than \$450 a year to \$9.05 by only those offerings in whose writers they tion, is unpopular, and justly so. In this | those whose incor s are from \$600 to \$750. | have confidence, or which in themselves country he would be defeated in an elec- Generally speaking, as incomes permit, ex- have such marked peculiarities of style or penditures are enlarged in directions indithan surplus and savings. The expenditure for life insurance is much larger with those having the higher incomes than the proportional difference in wages would in-

The examination of the Massachusetts ers, which would largely eliminate the heavy expenditure for rents in Massachu-

## CHARMS OF PEDESTRIANISM.

A writer in one of the current magazines eloquently and enthusiastically urges the in the city. Praise of rural rambles is an old story; the delights of walking through country lanes, through woods and across hill and pasture have been pictured so When such persons read English novels in which young women think nothing of a five-mile jaunt every day and men, young and old, cover twice that distance in order to get up an appetite for dinner, they wonder how in the world these Britons can walk so far without dropping dead, but are ready to admit that, since they are equal to it, the achievement is quite praise walking without regard to weather-but nothing ever comes of the wish. When Consequently, any information they read serious articles written in the lar tramps into the country, they nod apvice. When the matter becomes personal, sicians to walk for health's sake, they acknowledge that the doctors are undoubtedly right-but they do not take the pre-

To be advised to walk regularly through cal labor needs, but because, as he points out, there is much that is instructive and that cannot be thoroughly enjoyed from trolley car or carriage. Moreover, there is the great and obvious advantage in pedestrianism that it enables one to escape the crowded trolley. He elaborates his arguments and dwells upon them quite unnecessarily, since every one will readily agree with him. Indeed, not a few, once their attention is called to the subject, will be able to discover benefits in the daily walk that he has overlooked. A surprising number of people who never walk half a dozen squares unless necessity compels, approve warmly of walking and are ready to give their reasons. Really, it is by no means safe to assume that because pedestrian. He may be a mere theorist class in the city of York, England. The like these others who read and commend wages of the highest class in England with | himself. He may cherish a secret and imfamilies in Massachusetts, it stands \$7.50 in | tomobiles. But, whatever his purpose in the former to \$11.54 in the latter. That is, writing this paper, he will accomplish noththe highest in York, England, is \$4.04 less | ing. He will prevail upon no one to walk than the average in Massachusetts, or near- | who has the price of a car ticket in his ly 54 per cent. more in the latter. It ap- | pocket and can find a trolley line running

Country people in the United States, it is ments put down with so much expense to vast deal of talk about athletics that the unobservant person might easily be led to desire for better conditions is gratified | who plays it; not one in ten thousand has

Another important classification is that | blame upon our climate. When it is not | peal to the highest tribunal. time people of English blood would have showing the expenditure of the incomes too warm it is too cold, they will say; at for different purposes, from which the fol- least the weather is seldom just as it should ity of women, even those who have the lowing is taken: Subsistence, \$71,338, which | be. The others, the vast majority, will | privilege of voting in Colorado, are not is 55.43 per cent, of the income; clothing, frankly admit that they cannot spare the personally interested in this phase of "equal \$16,489.15, or 12.81 per cent.; rent. \$15,993, or time. They cannot afford to spend an rights." Whatever their constitutional or The frequent revolutions in Haiti, which | 12.43 per cent.; fuel and light, \$7,351.43, or | hour in going from one place to another | civil rights may or may not be this mastood in the way of progress, must recall | 5.68 per cent.; education, churches, socie- | when they can get there in a quarter of | jority will hold that they have no moral the failure of General Grant to annex the ties, newspapers, etc., \$5,443.79, or 4.23 per that time, or less. To do so would seem | right to patronize saloons. They would island to the United States, and to regard it | cent.; care of health, insurance, \$6,095.91, or | an inexcusable waste of valuable minutes. | like to extend this prohibition as to puras a calamity for that Island, whatever the 4.73 per cent.; sundry expenses (comfort, In short, with all the modern means of chase and sale of liquors, which now affects acquisition may have been for the United | mental and bodily recreation), \$6,040.77. or | rapid transit at their command, they can- | women only, to include men as well. But States. General Grant thoroughly believed | 4.19 per cent. The aggregate expenditure | not bring themselves willingly to lose time | there may be some among the women who in the acquisition, but his own party in the for these purposes by the 152 families was | that might be utilized in more agreeable | would never dream of entering a saloon Senate could not furnish sufficient votes to \$128,217.41, or an average of \$846.83 for each | if not more profitable ways. But every | who have enough of the abstract sense of ratify the treaty, despite the fact of its family. Rent in Massachusetts is a con- last one of these persons will cheerfully justice to see that the saloon keeper's conlarge majority in that branch. Senator | siderable item, taking 21.96 per cent. of the | admit that walking is a mighty good thing

#### MAGAZINE POETRY.

Most people who read the magazines must often have wondered upon what principle the editors of those periodicals select their poetry. Some have settled upon a theory that verses whose meaning is most obscure have the best chance for acceptance. That there is some basis for this view must be advanced by certain critics is that inasmuch as editors, owing to mere human limexpression as to prove that they are not possibly have thought sufficiently well of copy them. Upholders of these theories will pehaps pause in momentary wonder as to which is correct when they read the verses different. Nevertheless, the measure is the same, and any merit the Harper production iveness it carries of the other poem. It is a poet's recognized right, it is said, to use tor of Harper was presumably pleased with

"O leaves with pretty whispering speech, O leaves with little language gay,

What more saw you to-day

We saw the man's heart bleed awhile, We saw him play on a reed awhile, And he laid him down on the mead awhile, Till death took him away.'

For readers would inevitably recall: "The olives they were not blind to Him, The little gray leaves were kind to Him, The thorn-tree had a mind to Him

When into the woods He came.' And then they would wonder why the

other was written-and published. WHY? In one of the chapters in his recent volame of miscellaneous essays Mr. Herbert Spencer describes, with an air of much seriwomen. At one summer resort which he gregated and he intimates delicately that strength to bear. Had he expressed himself in crude American vernacular he would have said that they made him tired. On swerable questions-unanswerable at least | in the sense of "as soon as"-"directly he by them-as, "How is the lark able to went." When a character in an English sing at the same time?" "Why is a highway cut below the surface of the adjacent land where it goes over a hill, while on the lowlands it is on a level with the adjoining fields?" "Why do horses and cattle drink It may be true that the best British novby suction, while cats and dogs take water into their mouths by lapping with their tongues?" "Why do some animals have their eyes almost directly in front, while those of others are at the sides of their heads?" "Why does a goose waddle?" and so on and so on. No doubt, out of his vast scientific lore he might have made this list of questions endless. Possibly he asked them why it is that milk sours during a thunder storm. At all events, some one, possibly one of his victims, has been seeking light on this mystery, and a writer in a London paper undertakes to answer it. It appears, according to this learned explanation, that the souring is due to "swift variations in the electrical tension of the atmosphere, that is to say, electrical differences of potential, which give a stimulus to bacteriological agencies, these in turn causing changes in the milk." In other words, put into simple form, the thunder storm sours the milk-which is what was suspected all along. The illumination science can throw on a dark subject is indeed amazing. If Herbert Spencer was equally luminous in explaining his problems to the ladies of his circle-in case he finally relented and did explain-the chances are that they set him down as an extremely ir-

#### ritating person. NEW PHASE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The curious feature in the question of women's rights just brought before the United States Supreme Court from Colorado is that it originates, not with women but with a man belonging to a class of citizens not commonly regarded as champions of feminine privilege, namely, a saloon keeper. This citizen questions the constitutionality of the law forbidding women to whereas, as a matter of fact, ten thousand | patronize saloons and winerooms when to sell liquors to female visitors. He contends that he has as much right to sell to when it, too, was a colony. But in that pears that families have other incomes contest attracts a crowd of soft-muscled women as to men, and that they have as much right to drink liquor as men have. He could knock a man down if he tried, read | also claims that the right of equal suffrage are now the wonder of the world. Could earned \$90,287.88; the minor children \$15,- eagerly the details of a prize fight. And all enjoyed by Colorado women puts them on Kachener have had anything of that sort | 107.35, while \$14,795.10 was received from oth- the thousands, with too few exceptions to the same footing as men in all respects, and

do not walk probably a few would lay the | Supreme Court overruled it; hence the ap-

tention has at least a basis of sound reason. And it is reasonably certain that he would never have begun his legal contest had he not been satisfied that there were enough women ready to patronize him to make his inability to serve them a direct source of loss. The complication into which the suit brings the voting women of Colorado is amusing. Their contention is "equal rights," and though they may not, as a rule, wish to pursue happiness in the admitted by one who tries the experiment | direction of a saloon, the equal rights sition and getting the views of his audience | should lead them to demand the privilege as to their meaning. Commonly there is a of doing so. It would be interesting to wide difference of opinion. However, on the | know if any of them are standing back of other hand, there is an occasional poem of | this saloon keeper with moral and financial such simplicity of thought and expression- | support; not having quite the courage of in it is not. This shows that obscurity is | devious, and woman, having once entered upon them, cannot always be certain of 'walking in the light."

The Board of Public Works has made a good bargain for the city in the franchise granted the Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company. In fact, it is much ompany, the latter has been represented by two progressive and large-minded men n Messrs. McGowan and McCulloch, who could foresee the value of such a franchise the constant growth of Indianapolis and the great value of the interurban lines in the near future. Now that the agreement has been made the City Council should lose no time in giving it validity. To dally with other propositions by those who have no lines of street railway in the city, because they make attractive offers, will simply delay the completion of the enterprise which the franchise negotiated by the Board of Public Works insures.

The Governor of North Carolina has called upon the Governor of Massachusetts for a man who is alleged to have committed ing lynched if given up, and the call of the Governor of North Carolina will not be complied with. That paper adds that "the more approved view is that the executive of a State applied to has a discretion regarding the returning of an alleged criminal." Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, is quoted as refusing to give up a man on a Govof the man to try him for a different offense than that alleged against him in the application.

A contributor to Macmillan's Magazine protests against the American words that he finds in books and even in sacred newspaper editorials by English writers. He specifies "boom," "slump," "disgruntle" and "sizzlingly," and while he acknowledges, reluctantly, that these are picturesque and significant when used colloquially by Americans, he considers that they have no rightful place in Eriglish print, even when inclosed apologetically within quotation marks. He also mentions various phrases which he finds objectionable, as indeed they are-"he refuges himself," for example; but these are not, as he asserts, typical of the ignoramus, who is quite as frequently encountered in English as in American literary circles. The same interchange of literature causes equal distress to American readers of English books. They do not like the English use of "directly" book expresses himself as being "very pleased" the American reader is irritated. He is also annoyed frequently by the use of "expect" in the sense of suppose. English novels, in fact, are full of colloquialisms which sound strange to American ears. elists use few or none of these colloquialisms, but this is also true of the best American novelists. It is only second and third-rate writers on either side of the Atlantic who misuse the common tongue. Undoubtedly the language will grow through additions from both British and American sources, but the educated class of writers and speakers on either side can be depended on to save it from degeneration. As for American spelling, to which this British critic also objects, it may be said that the balance is maintained by the dislike Americans have to English spelling-'waggon," "colour," "endeavour," etc. These things are mere matters of taste. and unimportant. The American tendency is to drop superfluous letters; Englishmen are more slow to accept such innovations, but the language itself is not seriously affected by such trifling variations. The standard is not likely to vary greatly on either side.

Newspapers noting the report that General Wallace's automobile ran away with him express the opinion that the man who wrote the chariot race in "Ben-Hur" ought to be able to manage such a machine.

Already there is said to be a Tracy cocktail in the East, but if Tracy should be caught the Tracy necktie will not be popular.

# THE HUMORISTS.

Poor Family Man. He got his daughters off his hands, And thought the job complete. But since they're wed he's had to keep

# Watch Owner's Pride.

-Philadelphia Press.

Their husbands on their feet.

Washington Star "Then you do not regard him as trustworthy?" "I should not go so far as to say he is not trustworthy. But he is the kind of man who will set his watch at half-past Il o'clock and then call your attention to the manner in which it keeps time when the 12 o'clock whistle blows."

# A Hard Problem.

"Have they named their last baby yet?" "No; and they're greatly distressed about it. kind of second nature, governing all his re- work while representing their country as

when there was a popular hero, after whom they could name it, and now they can't find one who is worthy of the honor. I actually believe they wish there was another war."

### A Great Wait.

Boston Post. "You promised you would marry me fifteen years hence," compleined the ardent suitor, 'and now you break the engagement." "Yes," she replied listlessly, "and it's a great wait off my mind.'

#### Dividing the Blame.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I see it stated that the Alps have cost 30 ives in the past ten years. "Yet it con't seem quite right to put the blame directly on the Alps."

"Why not" Because most of those people were killed by the climb it."

#### An Exception.

Philadelphia Press. Teacher-And what is that part of the face called that extends from the bridge of the nose to the roots of the hair? Tommy-I-er-why, it's er-I dunno.

Teacher-Brow, isn't it?

Tommy-W'at if de roots o' yer hair is at de back o' yer neck like my Uncle Bill's?

## They're After Him.

Baltimore American. Outlaw Tracy doubles on his tracks, wades in rivers and uses all the artifices and cunning of woodcraft to throw off his pursuers.

At last he sinks, exhausted, upon the ground.

They meet his every move, and follow in full

On come the enemy. Raising his gun, he cries:

"Halt! I will sell my life dearly!" "Name your price!" shouts the leader of the

pursuers. "That's what we want. If you can give us 2,000 words on your life for the Hoopla Magazine we will pay your own figure." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Sara Bernhardt, the French player, is not at all sensitive in the matter of age. She herself a great-grandmother before she

Charles Dickens's office table, chair and looking glass and another high-back chair lately for \$425. They were given at Dickens's death to his housekeeper and sold by her to a collector.

A baby carriage which is a miniature of presented to the Hon. Henry L. Dawes while in Congress in the sixties, when it was announced that he was the father of a bouncing boy, is now being repaired to do service for Henry L. Dawes III.

A "Huck Finn" Club has been organized at Columbia, Mo. The members must have a familiar knowledge of Mark Twain's famous book, and in addition must be lovers of nature, be able to pitch a tent, choose a good site for camping, cook over an open fire, and have various other talents said to have been possessed by "Huckleberry." Trephining the skull is known as a proba-

ble treatment used by prehistoric surgeons. It appears that the ancient practice still Crump reports that natives of New Britain treat fractures from sling-stones by trening with a piece of shell or a flake of bsidian. In 80 per cent, of the cases recovery follows in two or three weeks. Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis, Ger-

many, attires himself in a new suit of twenty experienced workmen going and to run up a bill of \$15,000. Each suit of wearing apparel is highly perfumed with attar of roses at \$25 per ounce. He wears no fewer than 1.000 neckties during a year, being an average of three every day. His cast-off boots number 200 pairs a year.

A Paris physician reports the case of tient climbed a mountain, was caught in a severe storm, altogether unprotected, lost in the snow, lived for three days and nights in the open and was at last found and sent back to France, since which time he has continued to improve and is now pro-

founder and said: "Mr. Spurgeon, s'posin' there was an orfin 'sylum with a hundred orfins in it, an' all the orfins had uncles and aunties to bring 'em apples, 'cept one orfin wot hadn't no one-oughtn't somebody give that orfin sixpence?" "I think so, replied Mr. Spurgeon, kindly, "but why? "Cause I'm him," said Bob. The orphan got the sixpence.

Following the example of a Kansas farmgave public notice that he would give his daughter Zelie in marriage to the man who could husk the most corn on his farm in two days. At the present writing. to the everlasting shame of the community o huskers have volunteered for the trial Zelie is reported to be prostrated and "Tate" hasn't been seen in public since he made the offer.

To the long list of strange deaths must be added that of James W. Carroll, a merchant of Lambertville, N. J. Mr. Carroll's death was caused by a rooster. He was of his spurs into Mr. Carroll's hand. The regarded as serious. A few hours later he dropped dead. It is supposed that the blood clot, which went to the brain.

A California preacher recently gave the following reason why sickness is sent: It is said that the eyes of a hog are so set in his head that he cannot see upward, and that if seized on a starry night and thrown back the vision of the stars will so surprise him that he will forget to squeal. So man often can see only the earthly, and God has to lay him on his back by sickness that his eyes may behold the heavenly things, and, beholding them, is so surprised that he learns to love God through his af-

# WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

If not sure of the merit of your ideas quote them as another's.-Myra of the Pines.

There is a marvel which many women | than Winston Churchill gives us a start dream of but do not overtake-the friendly kindness of a strong, good man .- Confes- New Hampshire Legislature. This is all sions of a Wife. Your cautious folk are all the time falling

down wells because their eyes are up in the air, keeping tabs so they can dodge shooting stars.-Red Saunders. "Life to the man with an open eye," said Anthony, "is just one sequence of many-

colored astonishments. I never could and never can understand how it is possible for people to be bored."-The Lady Paramount. "In sickness and in health?" "Till death us do part?" Who knows but the time will come when the marriage service shall be thus amended? "Till sickness us do disen-

chant." "Till distance us do part."-Con-

tessions of a Wife.

If the West stopped producing men for you here in New York, you'd be as bad off as if it stopped producing food. You can't grow a big man on this island any more than you can grow wheat out there on Broadway .- The Spenders.

About the biggest job I ever tackled was to drive a hungry cow from bad grass into a good patch! She wants to stay thar an' eat, an' that's about the way it is with folks. It makes most of 'em mad to tell 'em they kin better the'r condition.-Abner Daniel.

Just what particular kind of religion the old man had I don't know, but I should say he was a homeopath on a guess. He looked it. 'Twas a comfort to see him coming

snowdrift.-Red Saunders. Actively or passively he resorts to it so

too. Every other baby has come along just lations with life, which are thus character- consuls at some foreign port.

ized by a closer restraint than that habitually observed by other men.-The Courage

of Conviction. In this defective world of ours one might almost as reasonably expect to find a heaven on earth as a perfect intimacy. Life's little game of give and take can never be played with the cards upon the table. We must submit to our friends' reserves, be blind to scars, and, if the un-

## BISMARCK'S PHYSICIAN.

healed wound exists, be careful not to

probe it .- The Courage of Conviction.

Dr. Hugo Pantzer Tells How Schweninger Reached High Position.

Indiana Medical Journal. The readers of the Indianapolis Sunday Journal of July 27 must have noticed an article entitled "A Plague of Doctors; the Medical Profession Criticised by an Eminent Member; Dr. Schweninger, Famous as Bismarck's Physician, Scores a Certain Class of Doctors; He Condemns the Cure-All Plan and Enumerates Well-Known Drugs That Have Had a 'Run;' Says Medicine Practiced by Modern Methods is an Industry Rather Than a Science."

And then follows the following intoductory note:

"Dr. Schweninger, the famous physician who, according to Prince Bismarck's own statement, added ten years to his life, delivered the following lecture before a Berila medical audience the other day 'amid catcalls, protests and demonstrations of all sorts, according to cable dispatches. Professor Schweninger spoke without preparation, but afterward consented to put his extraordinary statements concerning the physician a la mode in writing.

The article of two closely printed columns may have thousands of readers in every, state of the Union, and most will consider it derogatory to the profession of medicine, The article contains much wisdom and may well apply to the doctor a la mode, for whom it is written-the 'apostles of the newness," But inasmuch as the author writes under the banner of a University of is fifty-eight, does not care who knows it, Berlin professor, it will be of interest to and has only one chief ambition-to see | medical men to know by what means he was promoted to his high position. To this end Dr. Hugo O. Pantzer, of Indianapolis, who saw the article, has given this journal some account of Dr. Schweninger and how he became physician to Bismarck and was versity of Berlin by an imperial edict, and why he was called a "barbarian" and his lecture received with "cat-calls, protests

About 1885 Oertel, of Munich, published his views on the causes for circulatory disturbances in heart diseases and obesity and his plan of treatment. Schweninger recognized the eminent merits of this publication, and on hearing of the grave disease that had befallen Prince Bismarck ventured to cure him. The circumstances attending his treatment are of peculiar interest as showing the strong natures of the two men. Through a mutual friend Herbert Bismarck, the elder son of the chancellor, became acquainted with Schweninger, and he prevailed with his father to summons him. On the occasion of Schweninger's first visit with Bismarck the latter displayed from the beginning great vexation and impatience. Schweninger proceeded directly to his interrogation, asking to know how much he ate, how much he drank, smoked, exercised. The chancellor, never patient, already vexed beyond endurance by disease, resented this interrogation. He arose indignantly and imperatively fumed: "I did not send for you to inquire into my conduct." Schweninger, with equal determination, arose, reached for his hat and said: 'Your excellency will pardon me, You have sent for the wrong doctor. You want a veterinary, who asks no questions of his patients." Bismarck, in his rage, stamped with his foot, then paced the room, vigorously puffing his pipe. Directly he sat down again and demanded, "Go on." The happy result of Schweninger's treatment is too well-known history to be repeated here. Schweninger was charged by his colleagues in not giving due credit to Oertel. Just how much he is to blame here is difficult to say. The truth probably lies here as in other similar known instances, in the middle between vanity on the one side and a popular tendency to lionize him who unlerstands making practical application of knowledge, irrespective of the one or the many who by their painful labors have evolved it. For a while this method of treating obesity was given the name of the "Schweninger cure." Bismarck was ever afterward grateful to

pointed professor of dermatology in the Berlin University by an imperial order, which set aside all precedents and law pertaining to such appointments. Without obtaining the apprebation of the medical faculty for Schweninger's appointment, and without going through the ordinary stages of privat-docent, professor extraordinarius to professor ordinarius, he was placed in professorship at the first university resented by the faculty, not to say by all the faculties of all the universities. In their impotence to resist the mighty chancellor, their wrath spent itself against Schweninger. He was and is to the present day practically disowned by his colleagues and the students. When he paid his visit of respect to the faculty colleagues, the fewest received him and only very formally, the majority were not at home for him, and worst, a professor of physiology had his card returned to him by his lowest servant. It is stated that none returned his visit. In due course of time he announced a course of lectures, gratissimo. The students of different faculties attended with the intent to disturb the lecture. They did then as is reported of the lecture occasion of more recent date-"cat-calia protests and demonstrations of all sorts were resorted to, I am unable to say definitely, but it seems to me not longer taking two hens from the chicken yard | than a year ago, somewhere, I have come when a rooster flew at him and thrust one I across an article by Schewninger showing some scientific labors on his part. But wound became very painful, but was not | while his university career is thus little successful or even dishonorable, he is known to have done a great and remunrooster's spur pierced an artery, causing a erative cure of the mighty chancellor. He has certainly maintained his forceful independence and reminds one of the powerful heroes of chivalrous times. His article, "Fashions in Medicine," shows his virile powers unabated, though it must be regretted his language cannot be more judicious and calm.

his successful physician. He had him ap-

# LITERARY MEN AS CONSULS.

#### Hint to the Administration to Give Them a Chance.

Kansas City Journal.

We have heard a good deal lately about writers going into politics. No sooner has Booth Tarkington come out as a candidate, with the possible intention of some day becoming "The Gentleman from Indiana," announcing that he is after a seat in the very nice. The young gentlemen will probably make acceptable public servants and they will show us what real "literary fellers" can do in the line of law-making. This is one phase of literature in pollties. If authors seek to gratify ambition by running for office, we can see no more reason for objection than if they were grocers or bess carpenters. It is doubtful, however, if better books will be written or

better laws enacted. The question opens up another subject. There are many writers of ability who cannot afford an expensive candidacy and who could be of great service to the country as consuls. There are many small paying posts of this sort which have been considered the reward of politicians whose services do not call for any particular recognition. The duties are easily discharged, and in most cases they are performed in a perfunctory manner. The fees are collected and tourists are shown the courtesies to which they are supposed to be entitled. In these respects the ward heeler makes as good a consul as

the best novelist living. Few of these diplomatic agents, however, prepare reports which are of interest or value. To be sure, we learn something of the demand for American products, but aside from this the reports are in most cases dull and featureless. The crop report would be fully as interesting to the average

While making no plea for giving pensions or easy berths to impecunious writers, we feel that the consular service would be strengthened by recognizing men of this class. We would learn something of interdown the street, his old face shining in his | est concerning localities about which inforwhite hair like a shriveled pink apple in a | mation would seldom be obtained in any other way. At the same time, the duties Half a doctor's strength lies in deception. | would not be so onerous as to preclude other literary work. The idea is not a new one. It has been tried by Great Britain, and often in his daily round professionally, some of the brightest lights in the galaxy from the best of motives, that it becomes a | of English letters did their first notable